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MICROSTRUCTURURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF 6063 ALUMINIUM ALLOY NANO-COMPOSITES

K. R. SATYANARAYANA[1], B. SURENDRA BABU[2], B. RAMESH CHANDRA[3] M. NAGENDRABABU[4] & G. SWAMI NAIDU[5]

[1]*Research scholar, Department of Mechanical GITAM University, India*

[2]*Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, GITAM University, India*

[3]*Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, JNTUHCOE, India*

[4]*Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, VIEW, India*

[5]*Professor, Department of Metallurgical Engineering, JNTUV, India*

ABSTRACT

Microstructural characterization of Al6063 Nanocomposites plays a vital role in the field of Materials Engineering. Many of the earlier researchers showed that the evolution of Al6063 stabilized the application in wide fields of engineering and sciences. The present research has focused to probe the Al6063nano composite using X-ray diffraction (XRD), Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and Scanning Electron Microscopy Photogrammetry (SEM). Compositions of Al6063, Al6063 with 0.5 wt% γ- Al_2O_3, 1 wt% γ- Al_2O_3, 2 wt% γ- Al_2O_3 and 3 wt% γ- Al_2O_3 were prepared and investigated for Microstructural Characterization. In XRD, SEM and TEM the nanopowder particles forms apparently bonds and their crystallographic structures are clearly identified. Instead of chemical reactions, nanoparticles implicated the improvements in higher fracture toughness and shown in Fractograph SEM of Al 6063 + 2 wt% γ-Al_2O_3 than the other compositions. In Fractograph SEM of Al 6063 + 3 wt% γ-Al_2O_3, the nanoparticles were widely spread and showing higher fracture toughness.

KEYWORDS:* *Material Characterization, Material Fabrication, Material Processing, Materials Science, Microscopy, Nanoscale Materials, Nanostructures, Optical Microscopy, Spectroscopy & Transmission Electron Microscopy

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Original Article

INTRODUCTION

Controlled by one direction solidification base alloys may result in multi-phase or heterogeneously distributed microstructure in the matrix. In this process of dispersion, fillers is matrix alloys and rainfall during a freezing point. A crucible is filled with alloys moves downwards, melting and pour point is under the standard conditions. (Majzoobi, Nemati, Pipelzadeh, & Sulaiman, 2016) It follows from this that this process improves the properties Eutectic alloy super system. The main advantages are enhanced bar strength at high temperatures, low flow, and thermal stability microstructure. (Faregh & Hassani, 2017)

Manufacture both matrix aluminum alloy and strengthening, powders and even the mixing ball mill has been used. And Production MMCs was realized by sintering and mixing wet process. This method provides the necessary uniform solid distributed microstructure and mechanical properties and there will be no secondary activities. (Wang, Zhao, & Zhang, 2017) Limit powder metallurgy technology is a bad wettability between the housing and metal powders because of an absence of interaction in liquid form. Another major

problem with this method, the dispersion Nano-ceramic phase uniformly in the matrix aluminum alloy. (Majzoobi, Nemati, Pipelzadeh, & Sulaiman, 2016)

MATERIALS & METHODS

Specimen Fabrication

Samples have been prepared on the implementation cuts, grinding and polishing, which can then after etching for examination in accordance with ASTM F2450-04.

Table 1: Al6063 Composition

S.No	Metal	Wt% Composition
1	Al	Base
2	Cu	3.5
3	Mg	1.02
4	Fe	0.93
5	Mn	0.59
6	Si	0.44
7	Zn	0.38
8	Pb	0.1
9	Ti	0.04
10	Cr	0.03
11	Co	0.005
12	Ni	0.005
13	Bi	0.004

Steps necessary to the production of Nano Al_2O_3 reinforced metal matrix composites using stir casting (liquid metallurgy techniques)

- Exercise for the casting.
- Degassing of molten metal by rinsing clean argon gas in order to create an inert atmosphere to prevent oxidation.
- Supplying calculated amount of super-heated liquid molten metal to the mixing chamber.
- Supplied calculated amount of preheated Nano Al_2O_3 particles in the mixing chamber.
- An immediate shake and pour into a form.
- Finished model has been removed from the distribution will die.
- Extra and unwanted material model have been removed from the cleaning process.

Microstructural Characterization

NIKON-Metallurgical microscope LV150-Japanese with clemax image analyzer as shown in Fig. 4.5 was used for OM. Micrographs were taken with computer interface is equipped with a high-resolution CCD camera in the presence of a bright field mode. An optic microscope is the most important instrument for Microstructure study. Microscopic studies have been developed for composite materials using here, TEM (ASTM D5756-02), XRD, DSC waves are plotted. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) could be used in applied and basic research in materials sciences and metallurgy. TEM shall be studied at 1 mm or 10 A^o. This is particularly suitable for displaying crystal homogeneities, grids, precipitates. In microstructures of Al alloy matrix in composite materials were examined by TEM. Thin films of

composites were modified after mechanical grinding to 100 µm followed by twinjet polishing using methanol 25 % nitric acid mixture is kept at -40º C and then chemically polished into cold HNO_3 solution (<250 K) into the bore. It was used to study the microstructure of both matrix and composite surfaces. All examinations of microstructure began with the use of the optical microscope starting at low magnification, such as 100 X followed by progressively higher magnifications to assess the Nano characteristics of the microstructure efficiently.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

For the structural risk characterization analysis, the specimens are coated with emery paper size 1/0, 2/0, 3/0, 4/0.This surface treatment is done in this regard. Firstly, surface treatment shall be carried out on 1/0 sharpening stone in one direction. Secondly, surface treatment shall be carried out on 2/0 with emery paper rotation of the sample in 900. Thirdly, surface treatment shall be carried out on 3/0 with emery paper rotation of the sample in the year 1800. Fourthly, surface treatment shall be carried out on 4/0 with emery paper rotation of the sample in 2700. Now, in the smallest dust particles, such specimens are polished discs, polishing machines. Now the glass surface is formed on the surface of the samples.

After polishing these samples are marked with keller reagent for 30 minutes.

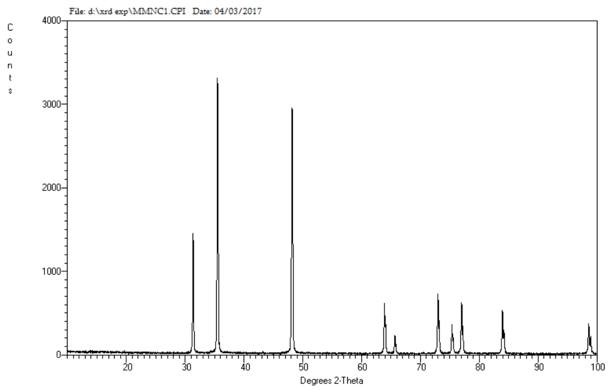

Figure 1: (XRD) Showed that SI and Oxygen Peaks in the First Case Sample Prominently For 10 Hours Milling Nano Shows SI and Oxygen Peaks but lesser Intensity.

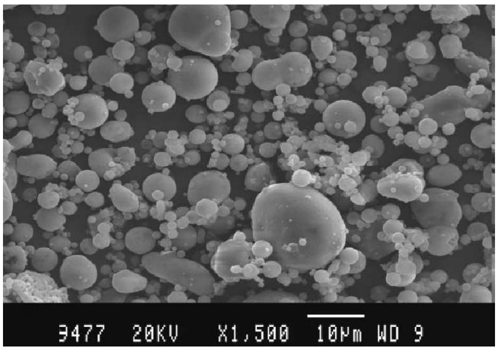

Figure 2: SEM Photograph Shows NANO Particle

The peak width, shows crystalinite size Nano decreased, which suggests that agglomeration drastically reduced during bleaching. Angle tip indicates that there has been a significant spread more oxygen atoms into areas silicon. In order to limit the amount of oxygen, which can be dissolved into the amorphous Sio2 phase during Mechanical Alloying, some

regions High O2 concentration will remain in powder particles. These regions are reflected in x-ray diffraction land for smaller peaks are shifted by a slightly larger angle in comparison with an unmilled sample. These O2 peaks are wider and show that the size crystallites are small. Here micrographs material in various stages on the road to the final composite is shown in fig. 69. 4.2 Display Nano clay to milling. Fig. 4.3 displays TEM micrographs wholly milled Nano.TEM analysis was limited to nanoparticles from the larger ones are scattered electron transparent. This analysis should be generally valid. After XRD TEM and they have realized that the purity NANO is 95 % and particulate size is 100 nm.

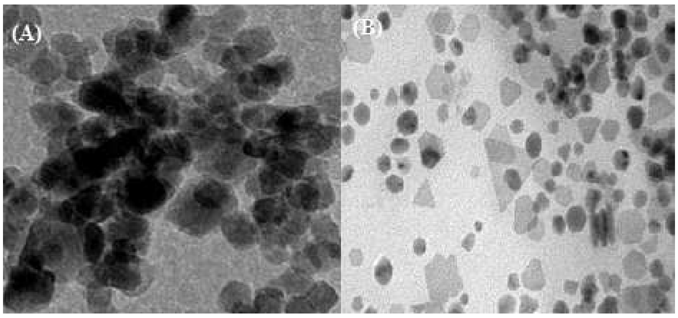

Figure 3: TEM Images for NANO Particulates

Table 2: Etchant Concentration Details and Conditions

S.No	Etchant	Conc.	Conditions	Comments
1	Distilled water	190 ml	10-30 second immersion	For most aluminum and aluminum alloys
2	Nitric acid	5 ml		
3	Hydrochloric acid	3 ml		
4	Hydrofluoric acid	2 ml		

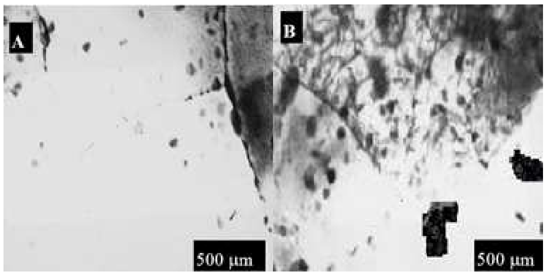

Figure 4: TEM Images Aluminium 6063 Alloy and +3 wt% γ-AL_2O_3 with Peak Aged

A pasty type of liquid and solid exists along with the fully solid and fully liquid zones containing nano-Al_2O_3 particles. As solidification goes on, freezing loss of molten metal is compensated flow pasty mixture of solid and liquid call of mass feeding. Freezing loss remaining molten metal or smaller volume in view of the massive contractions on dendrites must be compensated by in the network interdendritic channels that provide the perfect connection between reinforcement and matrix. In order to ensure good gluing is important to feed metals in the region last freezing fluids, ideal for feeding thick band and interdendritic network should be short, in order to ensure that this condition is necessary to adjust steep and freezing temperature gradient using cool down. However, the results microstructural studies have not shown the presence of any shrinkage area, thanks to an effective implementation of effective cooling.

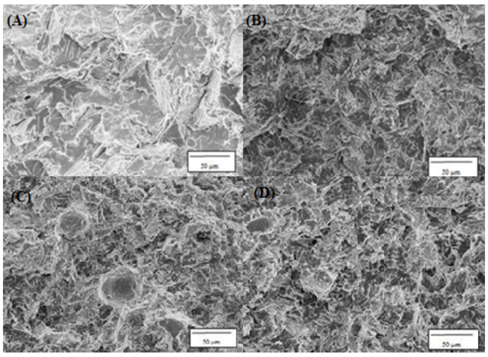

Figure 5: Fractograph SEM of Al 6063; (A) Pure Al6063, (B)Al 6063 + 0.5 wt% γ- Al_2O_3 (C) Al 6063 + 1 wt% γ-Al_2O_3 (D) Al 6063 + 2 wt% γ-Al_2O_3

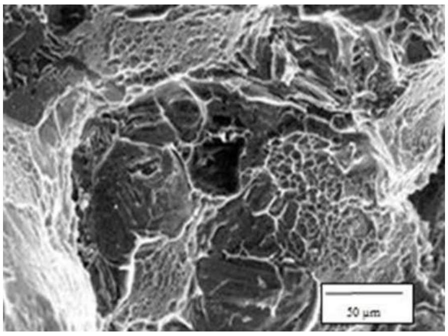

Figure 6: Fractograph SEM of Al 6063 + 3 wt% γ-Al_2O_3

CONCLUSIONS

Up to 3wt% γ-Al_2O_3 nano -reinforced composite materials have been prepared for liquid metallurgical plant building successfully. Agglomeration can be observed in the case 3wt% γ-Al_2O_3 nano in MMNCs. A uniform distribution nano was observed Al6063 wt% γ-Al_2O_3 MMNCs. TEM and DSC show reductions in the age pattern on MMNCs.

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